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Lego and friends instructions

To download building instructions for Lego set 41340 Friends Friendship house, scroll down to the PDF section below. Additionally, you can explore the product's frequently asked questions, comments, and voting statistics. If the provided manual doesn't meet your needs, please contact us. For defective products without a solution in the manual, consider visiting a Repair Café for free repair services. Our support team actively seeks out relevant product information and answers to common questions. If you spot an error in our FAQs, kindly report it using our contact form. Lego offers separate brick ordering or replacement services if a brick is missing from your set; find more details on their website. When storing your Playmobil toys, try to minimize exposure to sunlight and cigarette smoke, as these can cause discoloration. To clean the bricks, use mild soap and lukewarm water (not exceeding 40°C), then air-dry them. Avoid washing machines or dishwashers, and only use a dry cloth for electric parts. New Lego sets often come with spares for smaller pieces. To reposition stickers, apply glass cleaner to the desired location and let it dry before placing the sticker. Many modern Lego instructions include a part list at the end of the booklet or in the middle of the PDF. Lego bricks are compatible with Duplo bricks, allowing them to fit together seamlessly. However, be aware that smaller Lego bricks might not securely attach to larger Duplo bricks. The recommended age range for most Lego sets is 4 and up due to small parts, while the special Duplo theme is suited for children aged 1.5 and up. For detailed information about a specific Lego set or part, visit BrickLink.com, which offers nearly all details about Lego sets and parts. She fabricated a Jewish background and received recognition for it A German expatriate living in Ireland misrepresented her identity to receive numerous awards and positions of prestige in European Jewish communities. The year 1948 was marked by a significant event in Israel, as David Ben-Gurion publicly read the Israeli Declaration of Independence at a building later known as Independence Hall in Tel Aviv. This milestone occurred amidst other notable anniversaries, including those of Fanny Imlay, Mary Seacole, and Taruni Sachdev. On May 14, 1887, Lysander Spooner passed away, leaving behind a legacy as an American abolitionist, entrepreneur, lawyer, essayist, natural rights legal theorist, pamphleteer, political philosopher, and writer associated with the Boston anarchist tradition. Spooner is also known for founding the American Letter Mail Company, which competed with the United States Postal Service. The article also touches on various Wikipedia-related topics, such as community portals, village pumps, site news, teahouses, help desks, reference desks, content portals, and more. Additionally, it highlights other volunteer projects hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, including Commons, MediaWiki, Meta-Wiki, Wikibooks, Wikidata, Wikinews, Wikisource, Wikispecies, Wikiversity, Wikivoyage, and Wiktionary. Furthermore, the article lists various Wikipedias available in different languages, with over 1 million articles in several languages. The list includes العربية, Deutsch, Español, فارسی, Français, Italiano, Nederlands, 日本語, Polski, Português, Русский, Svenska, Українська, Tiếng Việt, and 中文, among others. Lastly, the article references a photograph of Lysander Spooner taken by Amory Nelson Hardy and provides information on recently featured content, such as Cape Barren goose and Xbox 360.
1264 Year - Key Events
Constantine Palaiologos battles the Achaean force in Greece.
Rebels from Murcia capture Jerez de la Frontera.
Genoese trick Venetian ships.
Castile counter-attack and recapture Jerez de la Frontera
The year is marked by several conflicts and power struggles across Europe. The town of Vejer de la Frontera, along with Rota and Sanlúcar de Barrameda, falls under Alfonso's control, leading to the expulsion of Muslim inhabitants and the conversion of mosques into churches. In addition, Christian settlers from elsewhere establish themselves in the region. Meanwhile, a dynastic conflict erupts between King Béla IV and his son, Duke Stephen, in Hungarian territory. The war intensifies, with Hungarian forces under Ladislaus II Kán advancing on Stephen's realm but ultimately being halted at the Fortress of Deva. In other regions, the War of the Thuringian Succession comes to an end after 17 years, resulting in Hesse gaining its independence from Thuringia and becoming a principality within the Holy Roman Empire. Additionally, High Duke Boleslaw V the Chaste promotes legal protection for Jewish communities in Lesser Poland, safeguarding them against persecution. King Louis IX of France issues the Mise of Amiens, settling a dispute between King Henry III of England and his rebellious barons under Simon de Montfort. However, this leads to further conflict, known as the Second Barons' War. The battle of Northampton takes place, with English forces under Roger Mortimer successfully breaching the castle walls after a prolonged siege. The rebels, led by Simon de Montfort, are ultimately forced to retreat. As the war rages on, other towns and cities are affected, including Rochester, where a fierce battle is fought between the rebels and the garrison. Meanwhile, in Canterbury, Gilbert de Clare leads a massacre against the local Jewish population. Looting in England: Jewish Communities Affected
Jewish communities across England, including those in Northampton, Winchester, Cambridge, and Lincoln, have been targeted by looters. The official records of these communities, known as the arches, have been destroyed or relocated to support de Montfort's followers at Ely.
Battle of Lewes: English Rebels Gain Upper Hand
On May 14, Simon de Montfort led a decisive victory over King Henry III and Prince Edward at the Battle of Lewes. The rebels captured both monarchs, giving Simon control of England for 15 months. During this time, he issued a decree pardoning rebel nobles and canceling debts owed to Jewish communities.
Parliamentary Reform
In June, de Montfort summoned Parliament in London, marking the first time knights from each county were allowed to comment on state matters. This move was significant, as it established a new constitutional framework.
Meanwhile, Queen Eleanor of Provence, wife of Henry III, began planning an invasion of England with French support. Ireland and Beyond
The Parliament of Ireland convened for the first time at Castledermot in June. The Mongol Empire reached its peak under Kublai Khan, who defeated his brother Ariq Böke and became the sole ruler of the empire. In Japan, the Bun'ei era began during the reign of 14-year-old Emperor Kameyama. Education and Faith
In September, Walter de Merton completed the foundation of the House of Scholars at Merton, which would later become a major center for education in Oxford. The Feast of Corpus Christi was declared by Pope Urban IV to be celebrated throughout the Catholic Church. The following notable individuals died in 1265:
* Louis of France, a French prince and heir apparent
* Nichiin, a Japanese Buddhist monk and disciple
* Wang Qinghu, a Chinese concubine and poet
* Azzu VII d'Este, marquis of Ferrara
* Roger de Quincy, a Scotto-Norman nobleman
* Wartislaw III, a Polish nobleman and knight
* Isabella de Clare, an English noblewoman
* John I ("the Theologian"), a German nobleman
* Hōjō Nagatoki, a Japanese regent
* Urban IV, pope of the Catholic Church
* Farinata degli Uberti, an Italian nobleman
* Lizong (or Zhao Yun), a Chinese emperor
* Andrey II Yaroslavich, Grand Prince of Galicia-Volhynia
* Domentijan, a Serbian monk and philosopher
* Fujiwara no Ieyoshi, a Japanese waka poet
* Hugh/Aleiman, an Outremer knight and heir apparent
* Isabella of Cyprus, Cypriot princess and regent
* John II of Beirut, an Outremer nobleman and knight
* Nicholas I de Soules, a Scottish nobleman and knight
* Perceval Doria, a Genoese military leader and poet
* Robert de Vieuxpont, an English nobleman and knight
Additionally, some individuals were born around this time:
* Dharmasvamin, a Tibetan monk and explorer (born 1197)
* Vincent of Beauvais, a French friar and encyclopedist
Fogle's book "The King's Converts" explores the historical context surrounding the 12th century. According to Jacobs' entry in The Jewish Encyclopedia, this period saw significant events in England, including the Treaty of Alton between Henry I and Robert, Duke of Normandy. Additionally, David the Builder united Kakheti and Hereti in modern-day Georgia, while King Coloman merged Hungary and Croatia into the Hungarian Crown. Maurice Keen's "Medieval Warfare: A History" highlights the military struggles of this era, including the Battle of Ertzukhi, where King David defeated a Seljuk army. Jobson's "The First English Revolution" notes that this century saw the rise of Simon de Montfort and the Barons' War in England. The 12th century also witnessed significant events in other regions. In China, the Song dynasty was affected by Jurchen invasions, leading to a political schism between north and south. The Khmer Empire flourished in Cambodia, while the Fatimids of Egypt were replaced by the Ayyubid dynasty. In northern Lebanon/western Syria, Boleslaus III Wrymouth's Polish forces triumph over the Pomeranians at Nakto in 1109, re-establishing access to the sea for Poland. Later that year, he defeats Emperor Henry V of Germany at Hundsfeld on August 24, halting German expansion eastward. Meanwhile, events unfold globally: in Cambodia, Paramavishnulok ascends to the throne as King Suryavarman II and embarks on an ambitious campaign to expand the Khmer Empire. He constructs the magnificent Angkor Wat temple during this period and establishes diplomatic ties with China. The Georgian army seizes control of Rustavi from Muslim forces in 1115, while King Kamesvara assumes the throne in Java, integrating Janggala into Kadiri's dominion. The Byzantine army achieves a significant victory over the Turks at Philomelion in 1116. Notable figures begin to leave their mark: doña Jimena Diaz passes away after serving as governor of Valencia from 1099 to 1102, and the Knights Templar are founded to protect Christian pilgrims in Jerusalem around this time. The year 1120 brings multiple pivotal events: on January 16, the Council of Nablus establishes written laws for the Kingdom of Jerusalem, while a succession crisis erupts in England following William Adelin's drowning. King David the Builder achieves an unparalleled victory at Didgori in August, defeating a massive Muslim coalition. The Premonstratensian Order is established by St. Norbert and his companions on December 25. As power struggles continue, the Concordat of Worms is forged between Emperor Henry V and Pope Calixtus II in September, resolving the first phase of their conflict. King David captures Tbilisi and proclaims it Georgia's capital, ending 400 years of Arab rule. The Jurchen dynasty imposes its suzerainty over Koryo (modern-day Korea) around this time. The year 1125 marks several significant developments: on June 11, the Crusader states, led by King Baldwin II, triumph over the Seljuk Turks at Azaz. Lothair of Supplinburg is elected Holy Roman Emperor instead of Frederick of Swabia, sparking a long-lasting conflict between Guelphs and Ghibellines. In 1127, the Northern Crusade begins as Germanic forces launch campaigns against Slavic tribes in Eastern Europe, marking the onset of a new era of military conflicts. Given article text here 1130-1183 The Southern Song Dynasty establishes China's first permanent standing navy, although it had a long naval history prior. The main admiral's office was at the port of Dinghai. 52,000 marine soldiers were stationed in 20 different squadrons during this time. Hundreds of treadmill-operated paddle wheel craft were assembled for the navy to fight the Jin dynasty in the north. Given article text here 1147 Wendish Crusade against the Polabian Slavs in what is now northern and eastern Germany takes place. 1150 Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona marries Petronilla Queen of Aragon 1151 Treaty of Tudilién signed by Alfonso VII of León and Raymond Berengar IV. Count of Barcelona recognizes the Aragonese conquests south of the Júcar and right to expand Kingdom of Murcia. 1153 Treaty of Wallingford ends civil war between Empress Matilda and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over English crown with Stephen acknowledging Matilda's son Henry of Anjou as heir 1153 First Treaty of Constance signed between Emperor Frederick I and Pope Eugene III preventing Manuel I Comnenus from reestablishing Byzantine Empire on Italian soil assisting pope against enemies in revolt in Rome. 1154 Muhammad al-Idrisi publishes Geography a Moroccan-born Muslim geographer 1154 On December 27 Henry II is crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey 1155 Pope Adrian IV grants overlordship of Ireland to Henry II of England in bull Laudabiliter 1156 Treaty of Benevento entered into by Pope Adrian IV and Norman Kingdom of Sicily settling down peace with Hauteville kings the popes finally recognized William I king over all Sicily Apulia Calabria Campania Capua 1158 Treaty of Sahagún ends war between Castile and León 1161 Liuhe Pagoda in China built 1161 Song dynasty Chinese navy defeats Jin dynasty navy in Battle of Tangdao Yangtze River 1161 Kilij Arslan II makes peace with Byzantine Empire recognizing emperor's primacy 1162 Genghis Khan born as Temüjin in present-day Mongolia 1163 Norwegian Law of Succession takes effect 1165-1182 Tensions and disputes between Pagan Empire and Kingdom of Polonnarua cause Sinhalese under Parakramabahu the Great to raid Burma of Sahagún is signed by Alfonso VIII of Castile and Alfonso II of Aragon. Based on the terms of the accord, Alfonso VIII agrees to provide Alfonso II with three hostages, to be used as tribute payments owed by Ibn Mardaniš of Valencia and Murcia. 1170: On December 29, Thomas Becket is murdered in Canterbury Cathedral. Saladin deposes the last Fatimid Caliph Al-ʿĀdīd and establishes the Ayyubid dynasty. 1171: Henry II of England lands in Ireland to assert his claim as Lord of Ireland. The Pandyan city of Madurai is sacked by the Sinhalese army due to an attempt to drive off the rival throne claimant, Kulasekara Pandyan. 1173: Sinhalese king Parakramabahu the Great gains a decisive victory by invading the Chola Empire as an ally of the Pandyas in the Pandyan Civil War. William I of Scotland is captured by the English in the Battle of Alnwick. He accepts the feudal overlordship of the English crown and pays ceremonial allegiance at York. 1175: Hōnen Shōnin (Genki) founds the Jōdo shū (Pure Land) sect of Buddhism. The Treaty of Windsor is signed by King Henry II of England and the High King of Ireland, Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair. 1176: Frederick Barbarossa's forces are defeated in the Battle of Legnano by the Lombard League which results in the emperor's acknowledgment of the pope's sovereignty over the Papal States and Alexander acknowledging the emperor's overlordship of the imperial Church. The Battle of Myriokephalon (Myriocephalum; Turkish: Miryakefalan Savaşı) is fought between the Byzantine Empire and the Seljuk Turks in Phrygia. 1177: The Treaty of Peace of Venice is signed by the papacy and its allies, and Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor. The Norman Kingdom of Sicily also participates in negotiations and the treaty thereby determines the political course of all of Italy for the next several years. 1178: Chinese writer Zhou Qufei, a Guangzhou customs officer, writes of an island far west in the Indian Ocean (possibly Madagascar), from where people with skin "as black as lacquer" and with frizzy hair were captured and purchased as slaves by Arab merchants. 1179: The Treaty of Cazola (Cazorla) is signed by Alfonso II of Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile, dividing Andalusia into separate zones of conquest for the two kingdoms, so that the work of the Reconquista would not be stymied by internecine feuding. 1180: The Portuguese Navy defeats a Muslim fleet off the coast of Cape Espichel. 1180-1185: the Genpei War in Japan. 1181: Parakramabahu the Great conducts a large-scale raid on Burma, after a ship transporting a Sinhalese princess to the Khmer Empire is attacked by Burmese naval fleets. 1182: Religious reformations of Theravada Buddhism in Pagan Burma under the patronage of Narapatisithu are continued with the end of the Polonnarua-Pagan War. The people of Constantinople revolt against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor. 1183: On January 25, the final Peace of In 1177, a crucial treaty was signed between Frederick Barbarossa, Pope and Lombard towns, confirming the Peace of Venice. However, amidst this peaceful backdrop, dark events unfolded in other parts of the world: Andronicus I Comnenus's nephew Alexius II Comnenus was brutally murdered on September 24, 1183. The following year saw Queen Tamar ascend to the throne as sole ruler of Georgia after a six-year co-reign with her father George III. Meanwhile, Frederick I organized the Diet of Pentecost in Mainz, an imperial gathering that would shape European politics for years to come. A turning point occurred in 1185 when Asen and Peter led a successful uprising against the Byzantine Empire, restoring the Bulgarian Empire. In the same year, Andronicus I Comnenus was deposed and executed due to his role in the Norman massacre of Greeks in Thessalonika. Other significant events took place across the globe: The cathedral school in Lund, Sweden, was founded in 1185, becoming one of Europe's oldest institutions. Japan witnessed the beginning of its Kamakura shogunate era, stripping the emperor of power. Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI married Constance of Sicily in January 1186. In 1187, Saladin defeated the King of Jerusalem at the Battle of Hattin on July 4. The Swedish royal center Sigtuna was attacked by raiders from Karelia and Couronia in August of that year. The Almohad caliph introduced new crops to North Africa, while Richard I of England was crowned King of England on September 3, 1189. The Third Crusade, led by Richard the Lionheart and Philip II of France, failed to achieve its objectives between 1189-1192. Emperor Frederick Barbarossa drowned in a river in June 1190, leading to the dissolution of the Crusader army. The Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI attempted to conquer Sicily but was unsuccessful. In 1191, Saladin was defeated by Richard I at the Battle of Arsuf on September 7. Isabella I began her reign as Queen of Jerusalem in April 1192. King Richard the Lionheart defeated Saladin again in the Battle of Jaffa and signed the Treaty of Ramla with him in June, allowing Christian pilgrims to visit Jerusalem. Minamoto no Yoritomo was appointed shōgun in 1192, marking a significant shift in Japanese politics. Sultan Shahābuddin Muhammad Ghori established the first Muslim empire in India, defeating Prithviraj Chauhan. 1198: The Teutonic Knights are formed as a military order from the brethren of the Crusader hospital in Acre. Pope Innocent III invites Kaloyan to unite the Bulgarian Church with Rome. In the US, construction starts on the Grand Village near Natchez, Mississippi. China is under the Northern Song dynasty and sees the rise of Zhang Zeduan's paintings. Southeast Asia witnesses conflicts between Khmer and Champa empires, while Angkor Wat is built in Cambodia. Japan enters its Heian period with Toba Sōjō creating The Chōjū-jinbushu-giga. In Oceania, the Tu'i Tonga Empire expands. Europe undergoes Renaissance, introducing new technology like blast furnaces for cast iron smelting. Alexander Neckam documents the mariner's compass, and Christian humanism becomes a trend. Churchmen take on secular roles, including judging in England. Medieval music starts with Ars antiqua, while Gothic architecture emerges in France. In Sicily, the Cappella Palatina is built, and the Madrid Skylitzes manuscript illustrates John Skylitzes' Synopsis of Histories. Fire insurance becomes available in Iceland, but first documented outbreaks of influenza occur. The medieval state of Serbia is formed by Stefan Nemanja. Mercenaries become crucial for Capetian and Anjou dynasties. In India, Hoysala architecture peaks, and a famous Georgian poem is composed. In this century, notable events took place in various regions. In North Africa, the Marrakesh kasbah was built, featuring the city gate Bab Agnaou and the Koutoubia mosque. In sub-Saharan Africa, the Ife Empire was established, while in France, the first piedfort coins were minted. In Asia, the Chinese engineer Wu Deren combined the mechanical compass with an odometer device, and the Donglin Academy was founded. The Liuhe Pagoda in Hangzhou, China, was also built during this time. The 12th century saw significant developments in Europe as well. The Venice Arsenal of Venice, Italy, was founded, employing over 16,000 people to mass-produce sailing ships using assembly lines - a feat centuries before the Industrial Revolution. In religious news, the Roman Catholic notion of Purgatory was defined, and the first record of windmills was made. The timeline spans over 2,000 years, covering various centuries and decades. Notable events include the 5th century BC and the 11th century BC. The 21st century BC is not included as it is before recorded human history. Other notable periods include the 7th century BC, the 10th century (which includes the 1000s), the 12th century, the 13th century, the 14th century